

Analysis and synthesis of automatic

S/044/62/000/009/059/069
A060/A000

functions. The time of solving an equation is 10 + 40 sec. The error of solution of the problems is 5 + 10%. The method of solving the integral equations is based upon approximating them with a system of algebraic equations and solving this system by Zaydel's iteration method. The possibility of applying general-purpose computers to the analysis and synthesis of automatic control systems is analyzed, and the required sequence of operations is proposed.

A.D. Zaikin

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 4/4

POKROVSKIY, A.N. (Leningrad)

Problem concerning the use of digital computers for differentiating
and smoothing of the sequences with random noises. Avtom. i
telem. 22 no.6:803-806 Je '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Automatic control) (Electronic digital computers)

FOKOVSKIY, A.P.

Concerning the "constant" of net integrators. Neftegazovyy sot.
po dob. nefti no.25:89-93 (G.I.) (MIRA 17:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy neftegazovyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.

9,7800

S/194/61/000/010/024/082
D222/D301

AUTHORS: Goflin, A.L. and Pokrovskiy, A.P.

TITLE: A device for measurements on network analogues

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika,
no. 10, 1961, 21, abstract 10 B133 (Nauchno-tekhn.
sb. po dobuche nefti. Vses. neftegaz. n.i. in-t,
1961, no. 11, 92-97)

TEXT: This device is intended for solving problems of a stationary state. When the problem has been set up, the boundary conditions adjusted and the analogue switched on, the potentials at the nodes of the network are measured. The electronic measuring instrument type ЭИ-12 (EI-12) used for this purpose requires a long time for measurements of the potentials. The device described was developed in the electrical analogue laboratory of VNII. It is supplied from 220 v. The sensitivity is 1 mm beam deflection for 1 mv. 3 figures. 2 references. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation] ✓
B

Card 1/1

Author: V. A. Kuznetsov

Source Code: 0.0/00513/001341630008-5

Institution: Polyteknicheskii in.

Editor: none

Title: An electronic grid integrator. Class 42, No. 100072 Announced by Moscow Institute of radioelectronics and Mining Electromechanics (Moskovskiy institut radioelektroniki i gornoy elektromekhaniki)

Source: Izobret prot obras tov zn, no. 15, 1966, 96

Topic Tags: integration, nonlinear equation, partial differential equation, differential equation solution, arithmetic method

Abstract: This Author Certificate presents an electronic grid integrator for solving nonlinear equations in partial differentials. The integrator includes units for setting the initial conditions and the boundary conditions, a voltage comparison circuit, a control pulse shaper, a storage device, and a control circuit (see Fig. 1). The design automates the solution process by an automatic adjustment. The comparison circuit in the integrator is connected with the storage device through the control pulse shaper. The control pulses correspond to the times of shifting the grid parameters. The output of the storage device is connected to the switch control circuit. The switches produce the shift of the grid parameters in the stored time

Cord 1/2

UDC: 681.142.001.572

L 10005-67

ACC NR: AP6029936

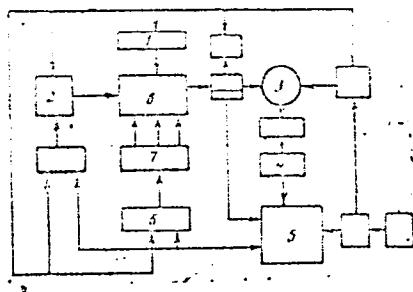


Fig. 1. 1 - unit for setting the initial conditions; 2 - unit for setting the boundary conditions; 3 - voltage comparison circuit; 4 - control pulse shaper; 5 - storage device; 6 - switch control circuit; 7 - switches; 8 - integrator grid

moments up to the termination of the integrator adjustment. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 09, 12/

SURV. DATE: 06Apr65

POKROVSKIY, A. S.

USSR/Medicine - Garlic
Medicine - Diseases, Internal
Organs

Jan 49

"Use of Garlic as a Therapeutic in Internal Diseases," A. S. Pokrovskiy, Cand Med Sci, 1 p

"Pellisher i Akusher" No 1

Garlic has been used for a long time for treatment of various diseases (as a household remedy), but not until 20th Century did scientists discover its bactericidal action. Today several alcohol extracts of garlic are used for treating gastrointestinal and cardiovascular disorders.

57/49T58

USSR/Medicine - Garlic (Contd) Jan 49

Describes doses and various methods of administration for disorders such as abscesses of the lungs, bronchiectasis, dysentery, and some amoebic diseases.

57/49T58

POKROVSKIY, A. S.

57/49T101

**USSR/Medicine - Vitamin Therapy
Medicine - Vitamin Deficiency**

Jan 49

"Therapeutic Doses of Vitamins," A. S. Pokrovskiy,
Cand Med Sci, 1 p

"Fel'dsher i Akusher" № 1

Describes most common ailments caused by vitamin deficiency and gives most effective and recommended vitamin doses. Lists vitamins C, B₁, PP and K. These doses were approved by the Vitamin Commission, Pharmacol Committee, Sci Council, Min of Pub Health USSR, 10 Oct 48.

57/49T101

SHEVCHENKO, I.T., prof., otv.red. (Kiyev); GORODETSKIY, A.A., prof..
red.; ZAKHAROVICH, N.F., dotsent, red. (Kiyev); ZNACHKOVSKIY,
N.G., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik, red. (Kiyev); IVANOV, V.N.,
akademik, red. (Kiyev); KAVETSKIY, R.Ye., akademik, red. (Kiyev);
POKHROVSKIY, A.S., prof.. red.; ARENDAREVSKIY, L.F., red.;
LOKHMATIY, Ye.G., tekhnred.

[Transactions of the Second Oncological Congress and the Third
Congress of Radiologists of the Ukrainian S.S.R., Kiev, June 18-24,
1956] Trudy II s"ezda onkologov i III s"ezda rentgenologov i ra-
diologov USSR, 18-24 iyunia 1956 g.g. Kiev, Gos.med.izd-vo USSR,
(MIRA 13:7)
1959. 678 p.

1. S"ezd onkologov, 2nd. Kiyev, 1956. 2. Chlen-korrespondent
AN USSR (for Gorodetskiy). 3. AN USSR (for Ivanov, Kavetskiy).
(CANCER--CONGRESSES) (RADIOLOGY, MEDICAL--CONGRESSES)

L 06365-67 EWT(1) GD
ACC NR: AT6015372

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0170/0175

AUTHOR: Pokrovskiy, A. S.

ORG: none

TITLE: Reducing the effect of a photodiode's dark current and a transistor's reverse collector current on a semiconductor phototransducer 75

SOURCE: AN BSSR. Institut tekhnicheskoy kibernetiki. Vychislitel'noy tekhnika (Computer engineering). Minsk, Nauka i tekhnika, 1965, 170-175

TOPIC TAGS: photodiode, photoeffect, photoelectric cell, photoelectric detection, photoelectric detection equipment, dark current, current stabilization, transistorized circuit

ABSTRACT: A variety of methods for increasing temperature stability in transistorized photodetectors using photodiodes is described, among them schemes with two identical photodiodes connected to compensate for thermal drift, differential amplifiers, and bridge circuits. The design of a bridge circuit based on the desired value of the current stability coefficient is given. The author concludes that differential amplifiers have the greatest advantages in this application because of their high sensitivity and the ease of temperature compensation. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 1 formula.

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 15Dec65

65
B+1

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001341630008-5

ISAMUKHAMEDOV, I.M.; POKROVSKIY, A.V.

Age of the Almalyk syenite-diorite massif. Izv. AN Uz.SSR. Ser. geol.
no.1:43-56 '57. (MIRA 11:9)
(Almalyk Massif--Petrology)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001341630008-5"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001341630008-5

POKROVSKIY, A.V.

"Gabbro band" in the Almalyk area (northwestern part of the Kara-Mazar Mountains). Izv. AN Uz. SSR. Ser. geol. no.3:15-25 '57.

(Kara-Mazar Mountains--Mineralogy)

(MIRA 11:9)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001341630008-5"

POKROVSKIY, A. V.: *Expo* Master Geolog-Mineralo Sci (diss) -- "Magmatism and the history of the geological development of Almalykskiy Rayon (northwestern Karamazar)". Tashkent, 1958. 12 pp (Acad Sci Uzbek SSR, Inst of Geology), 150 copies (KL, No 4, 1959, 123)

POKROVSKIY, A.V.

Principal petrological characteristics of rocks in the Almalyk
syenite massif. Uzb.geol.zhur. no.5:27-41 '58. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Institut geologii AN UzSSR.
(Kurama Range---Petrology)

POKROVSKIY, A.V.

Mechanism of the formation of the Almalyk syenite-diorite
massif. Uzb.geol.zhur. no.2:35-44 '59. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Institut geologii AN UzSSR.
(Almalyk Mountain--Syenites) (Almalyk Mountain--Diorite)

POKROVSKIY, A.V.

Marginal deep fault in the southwestern Gissar Range (southern
Tien Shan). Uzb. geol. zhur. 7 no.6:52-57 '63.

(MIRA 17:8)

1. Institut geologii im. Kh.M. Abdullayeva AN UzSSR.

POKROVSKIY, A.V.

Reproductivity of females of the steppe vole *Lagurus lagurus* as related to age and the season of reproduction. Trudy Ural. otd. VOIP no.2:75-87 '59. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Laboratoriya zoologii Instituta biologii Ural'skogo filiala Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Field mice)
(Reproduction)

SHVARTS, S.S.; KOPEIN, K.I.; POKROVSKIY, A.V.

Comparative study of some biological characteristics of the voles
Microtus gregalis gregalis Pall., Microtus gregalis major Ogn.,
and their hybrids. Zool.zhur. 39 no.6:912-926 Je '60.

(MIRA 13:7)

1. Laboratory of Zoology, Institute of Biology, Ural Branch of the
U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, Sverdlovsk.
(Field mice)

POKROVSKIY, A.V.; SMIRNOV, V.S.; SHVARTS, S.S.

Colorimetric study of the variability of color in rodents under experimental conditions as related to the problem of hybrid populations. Trudy Inst.biol.UFAN SSSR no.29:15-28 '62.

(Field mice) (Zoology—Variation) (Color of animals) (MIRA 16:2)

POKROVSKIY, A.V.

Individual variability of the speed of sexual maturation in
female steppe voles (*Lagurus lagurus* Pall.). Trudy Inst.biol.
UFAN SSSR no.29:121-123 '62. (MIRA 1612)
(Field mice) (Reproduction)

TSUKERMAN, G.I.; PETROSYAN, Yu.S.; LEVANT, A.D.; DANIYELYAN, L.A.;
KOSTYUCHENOK, B.M.; TSYB, A.F.; KISIS, S.Ya.; GOLIKOV, G.T.;
POKBROWSKIY, A.V.; BURAKOVSKIY, V.I.; KONSTANTINOV, B.A.;
LYUDE, M.N.; GOLONZKO, R.R.

Proceedings of the meetings of the Surgical Society of Moscow
and Moscow region. Grud. khir. 6 no.6:114-117 N-D '64.

(MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut serdechno-sosudistoy khirurgii AMN SSSR (for all
except Kostyuchenok, TSyb).
2. Institut khirurgii imeni A.V.
Vishnevskogo AMN SSSR (for Kostyuchenok, TSyb).

POKROVSKIY, A.V., Cand Med Sci—(diss) "On the problem of intrathoracic anaesthesia in cardiac operations."(Experimental study)," Mos, 1952.
19 pp (Second Mos St te Med Inst im N.I. Pirogov), 205 copies (R,26-58,117)

POKROVSKIY, A.A. ✓.

S. A. POKROVSKIY

"Medical Biological Studies of Life in Space, in Rockets and Artificial Earth Satellites Undertaken During the International Geophysical Year."

report to be submitted for the 21st International Congress of Physiological Sciences, Buenos Aires, Argentina, 9-15 August 1959.

Inst. affil: none given

POKROVSKIY, A.V.

Venous pressure in experimental operations on the heart.
Khirurgia 35 no.6:97-106 Je '59. (HEU 12:8)

1. Iz kafedry operativnoy khirurgii (zav. - prof.G.Ye.Ostroverkhov) II Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I.Pirogova.

(HEART, surg.

exper., relation of anesth. to venous pressure changes in dogs (Rus))

(BLOOD PRESSURE

venous pressure in exper. cardiac surg., relation to anesth. in dogs (Rus))

SEROVA, Ye.V.; POKROVSKIY, A.V.

Experimental data on abdominalization of the heart. *Khirurgija*
36 no.3:69-73 Mr '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(CORONARY HEART DISEASE) (HEART--SURGERY)

ANANIKYAN, P.P.; FOKROVSKIY, A.V. (Moskva, G-2, Krivonikol'skiy per., d.5.kv.16)

Importance of oscillography in determining the place of occlusion
in patients with atherosclerosis obliterans of the lower extremities.
Klin. khir. no.10:37-40 0 '62. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Otdeleniye khirurgii sosudov (zav.- doktor med. nauk Yu.Ye.
Berezov) Instituta serdechno-sosudistoy khirurgii AMN SSSR.
Nuachnyy rukovoditel'- akademik A.N. Bakuleva.
(OSCILLOGRAPHY) (ARTERIOSCLEROSIS)
(EXTREMITIES, LOWER--DISEASES)

BEREZOV, Yu.Ye.; DOBROVA, N.B.; PISAREVSKIY, A.A.; POKROVSKIY, A.V.

Method of excluding the left ventricle of the heart for tho-
racic aorta. Grud. khir. 4 no.6:25-29 N-D'62. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Iz Instituta serdechno-sosudistoy khirurgii (dir. - prof.
S.A.Kolesnikov, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - akademik A.N.Bakulev)
AMN SSSR. Adres avtorov: Moskva, V-49, Leninskiy prospekt,
d.8, Institut serdechno-sosudistoy khirurgii AMN SSSR.
(AORTA--SURGERY) (BLOOD--CIRCULATION, ARTIFICIAL)

BEREZOV, Yu.Ye., doktor med.nauk; POKROVSKIY, A.V., kand.med.nauk;
MEL'NIK, I.Z.; RUSHANOV, I.I.; KHOMUTOVA, M.G.

Diagnosis of congenital stenosis of the aorta. Sov.med. 26
no.10:27-33 O '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Iz otdeleniya khirurgii sosudov (zav. - doktor med.nauk
Yu.Ye.Berezov) i rentgenologicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - dotsent
M.A.Ivanitskaya) Instituta serdechno-sosudistoy khirurgii (dir. -
prof. S.A.Kolesnikov; nauchnyy rukovoditel' - akademik A.N.
Bakulev) AMN SSSR.

(AORTA--DISEASES)

BEREZOV, Yu.Ye., doktor med. nauk; POTEVKINA, Ye.V., kand. med. nauk;
POKROVSKIY, A.V. kand. med. nauk; RABOTNIKOV, V.S., kand. med.
nauk

Surgical treatment of fistula between the innominate artery and
the vein. Khirurgiia no.1:43-46 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Iz otdeleeniya khirurgii sesudov (zav. - doktor med. nauk Yu.Ye.
Berezov) Instituta serdechno-sosudistoy khirurgii (dir. - prof.
S.A. Kolesnikov, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - akademik A.N. Bakulev)
AMN SSSR.

POKROVSKIY, A.V.; KASSIRSKIY, G.I.; KOGAN, B.M.

Some problems in the diagnosis of aortic coarctation. Kardiologiya
3 no.5:27-33 S-0 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Iz otstreleniya khirurgii sosudov (zav. prof. Yu.Ye. Berezov) i iz
laboratori kafektsional'noy diagnostiki (zav. - kandidat med. nauk G.
Gel'steyn) Instituta serdechno-sosudistoy khirurgii (direktor -
prof. S.A. Kolesnikov, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - akademik A.N. Bakulev)
AMN SSSR.

KOVANEVA, R.A.; POKROVSKIY, A.V.

Disorders in the nervous system in aortic coarctation. Grudn.
khir. 5 no.3:34-40 My-Je '63 (MIRA 17:1)

1. Iz otdeleniya khirurgii sosudov (zav. - prof. Yu.Ye. Berezov)
Instituta serdechno-sosudistoy khirurgii (dir. - prof. S.A.
Kolesnikov) nauchnyy rukovoditel' - akademik A.N.Bakulev) AMN
SSSR i kafedry nervnykh bolezney II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo
instituta imeni N.I.Pirogova (zav. - prof. N.K.Bogolepov).
Adres Avtorov: Moskva V-49, Leninskiy prosp., d.8, Institut
serdechno-sosudistoy khirurgii AMN SSSR.

POKROVSKIY, A.V.; PETROSYAN, Yu.S.; MEL'NIK, I.Z.; RUSHANOV, I.I.

Angiographic picture of coarctation of the aorta according to
operative data. Grud. khir. 5 no. 6:56-61 N-D '63 (MIRA 17:2)

1. Iz otdeleniya khirurgii sosudov (zav. - prof. Yu.Ye.Berezov) i rentgenologicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - dotsent M.A. Ivanitskaya) Instituta serdechno-sosudistoy khirurgii (director- prof. S.A. Kolesnikov, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - akademik A.N.Bakulev) AMN SSSR.

DOBROVA, N.B.; BYKOVA, N.A.; POKROVSKIY, A.V.; DROGAYTSEV, A.D.

Alloplasty of blood vessels. Eksper. khir. i anest. 3 no.3:
41-44 My-Je'63 (MIRA 17:1)

1. Iz Instituta serdechno-sosudistoy khirurgii (dir. - prof.
S.A. Kolesnikov, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - akademik A.N. Bakulev)
AMN SSSR.

LEONT'YEVA, N.S.; POKROVSKIY, A.V.

Renal blood circulation and the mechanism of hypertension in
aortic coarctation. Sovet. med. 27 no.9:31-35 S'63
(MIRA 17:2)

1. Iz sosudistogo otdeleniya (zav. - prof. Yu.Ye.Berezov)
Instituta serdechno-sosudistoy khirurgii (dir. - prof. S.A.
Kolesnikov, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - akademik A.N.Bakulev)
AMN SSSR.

CHAZOV, Ye.I.; ANDREYENKO, G.V.; SPEKTOROVA, Z.G.; RAYEVSKAYA, V.V.;
MOISEYEV, S.G.; BABSKIY, Ye.B.; BREDIKIS, Yu.I.; KUSHKIY,R.O.;
KALITEYEVSKAYA, V.F.; BIREZOV, Ye.; POKROVSKIY, A.V.; MEL'NIK,
I.Z.; AGRANENKO, V.A.; VINOGRADOVA, I.L.; SKACHILLOVA, N.N.;
VIKHERT, A.M.; ZAMYSLOVA, K.N., prof.; SOKOLOVSKIY, V.P.,prof.;
BEYUL, Ye.A., kand.med.nauk; SOLOV'YEV, V.V.

Minutes of the meetings of the Moscow Society of Therapeutists.
Terap.arkh. 35 no.1:112-118 Ja'63. (MIRA 16:9)
(THERAPEUTICS—ABSTRACTS)

PETROSYAN, Yu.S.; ZINGERMAN, L.S.; POKROVSKIY, A.V.; ANANIKYAN, P.P.

Transcutaneous selective angiography by the Seldinger technique in the diagnosis of cardiovascular diseases. Vest.khir. 90 no.2:57-63 F'63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Iz rentgenovskogo otdeleniya (zav.- dotsent M.A.Ivanitskaya) i otdeleniya khirurgii sosudov (zav. - doktor med. nauk Yu.Ye. Berezov) Instituta serdechno-sosudistoy khirurgii (dir. - prof. S.A.Kolesnikov, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - akademik A.N.Bakulev) AMN SSSR. Adres avtorov: Moskva, Leninskiy pr., d.8, Institut serdechno-sosudistoy khirurgii AMN SSSR.

(ANGIOGRAPHY) (CARDIAC CATHETERIZATION)

BAKULEV, A.N., akademik, red.; KOLESNIKOV, S.A., prof., red.;
ROVNOV, A.S., prof., red.; RAPOORT, Ya.L., prof., red.;
NEZLIN, V.Ye., prof., red.; EEREZOV, Yu.Ye., prof., red.;
STOLYPIN, P.G., nauchn. sotr., red.; LORIYE, K.M.,
nauchn. sotr., red.; POKROVSKIY, A.V., nauchn. sotr., red.;
TSENTSIPER, M.B., nauchn. sotr., red.; ARAPOV, A.D., red.

[Surgical treatment of coronary disease] Khirurgicheskoe
lechenie koronarnoi bolezni. Moskva, Meditsina, 1965.
(MIRA 18:1)
269 p.

1. Direktor Instituta serdechno-sosudistoy khirurgii
AMN SSSR (for Kolesnikov).

SEROVA, Ye.V.; POKROVSKIY, A.V.

Possibility of anastomosis between the coronary sinus and
pulmonary vein. Eksp. khir. i anest. 7 no.6:19-23 N-D '62.
(MIRA 17:10)

1. Iz kafedry operativnoy khirurgii (zav. - prof. G.Ye. Ostro-
verkhov) II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni Pirogova.

BEREZOV, Yu.Ye.; DOBROVA, N.B.; POKROVSKIY, A.V.; POTECHKINA, Ye.V.;
RABOTNIKOV, V.S.

Aortic surgery. Vest. AMN SSSR 18 no 9:26-32 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Institut serdechno-sosudistoy khirurgii AMN SSSR.

BEREZOV, Yu.Ye., doktor med. nauk; POGOROVSKIY, A.V., kand. med. nauk;
RABOTNIKOV, V.S., kand. med. nauk

Renal complications in surgery on the abdominal aorta. Khirurgija
39 no.11:87-94 N '63.

(MIRA 17:11)

1. Iz otdeleniya khirurgii s^{os}sudov (zav. - doktor med. nauk Yu.
Ye. Berezov) Instituta serdchno-sosudistoy khirurgii (dir. -
prof. S.A. Kolesnikov, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - akademik A.N.
Bakulev) AMN SSSR.

KOGAN, B.M.; MEYTINA, R.A.; POKROVSKIY, A.V.; CHELIKIDJ, R.F.

Changes in the functional state of the myocardium, bioelectrical activity
of the brain and gas metabolism during surgery for aortic coarctation.
Vest. khir. no.7:97-102 Jl '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Iz laboratorii funktsional'noy diagnostiki (zav. - kand. med.
nauk G.G.Gel'steyn) i otdeleniya khirurgii sosudov (zav. - doktor
med. nauk Yu.Ye. Berezov) Instituta serdechno-sosudistoy khirurgii
(dir. - prof. S.A.Kolesnikov, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - akademik A.N.
Bakulev) AMN SSSR.

POKROVSKIY, A.V.; NADEZHIMI TDINOV, L.T.; CHELIKIDI, R.F.

Late evaluation of the effectiveness of surgery in resection
of the aorta. Sov.med. 28 no.11:104-107 N '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

1. Otdeleniye khirurgii sosudov (zav. - prof. Yu.Ye.Perezov)
i laboratoriya funktsional'noy diagnostiki (zav.- kand.med.
nauk G.G.Gel'shteyn) Instituta srardechno-sosudistoy chirurgii
(direktor - prof. S.A.Kolesnikov; nauchnyy rukovoditel' -
akademik A.N.Bakulev) AMN SSSR, Moscow.

L 32702-66 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(c)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(k)/EWP(l) IJP(c)

ACC NR: AP6014423

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0381/65/000/005/0038/0044

AUTHORS: Gorbunov, V. I.; Pokrovskiy, A. V.

ORG: Tomsk Polytechnic Institute (Tomskiy politekhnicheskiy institut)

TITLE: High-duty betatron flaw detector with scintillation counters for control of
welded joints of great thickness

SOURCE: Defektoskopiya, no. 5, 1965, 38-44

TOPIC TAGS: betatron, welding inspection, welding, flaw detector

ABSTRACT: A high-duty betatron flaw detector equipped with scintillation counters for detection of defects in welded joints of up to 400 mm thickness is described. The scanning speed of the apparatus is 1000—1500 cm²/min with a sensitivity of 1% of the total thickness of the material under test. A schematic of the installation is presented (see Fig. 1). An appraisal of different detector schemes was also carried out. The experimental results are presented in graphs and tables (see Fig. 2). It is concluded that the apparatus (with suitable modifications) may be successfully employed for the detection of defects in less dense and also more dense materials than steel.

UDC: 620.179.16

Card 1/2

L 32702-66

ACC NR: AP6014423

Fig. 1. Schematic of the irradiation.
1 - betatron; 2 - specimen;
3 - detector collimator,
detector block, and crystal-
photomultiplier.

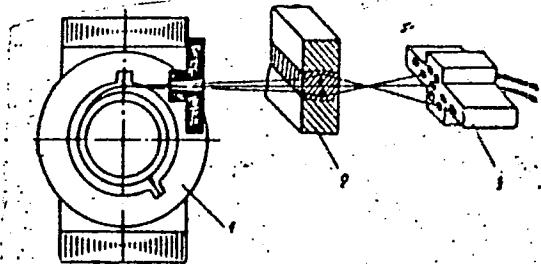
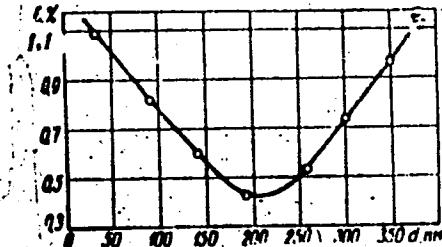


Fig. 2. Dependence of sensitivity on the thickness of the material. $I = 80 \text{ r/min}$; $E = 30 \text{ Mev}$; S_k (area of collimator) = 3 cm^2 .



Orig. art. has: 1 table, 4 figures, and 4 equations.

SUB CODE: 11, 13/ SUBM DATE: 02Jul65/ ORIG REF: 002

Card 2/2 BLC

GORBUNOV, V.I.; POKROVSKIY, A.V.

Highly efficient betatron defectoscope with scintillation counters for the control of thick welded joints. Defektroskopija no. 5:38-44 '65 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Tomskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

BEREZOV, Yu.Ye., prof., red.; KOLESNIKOV, S.A., red.; ROVNOV,
A.S., red.; POKROVSKIY, A.V., red.; RABOTNIKOV, V.S.,
red.; STOLYPIN, P.G., red.; TSENTSIPER, M.B., red.

[Surgery on the aorta and the main large vessels] Khirurgiia
aorty i krupnykh magistral'nykh sosudov. Moskva, Meditsina,
(MIRA 18:7)
1965. 254 p.

1. Akademiya meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, Moscow. Institut
serdechno-sosudistoy khirurgii.

VOROB'YEV, V.A., inzh.; GORBUNOV, V.I., inzh.; POKROVSKIY, A.V., inzh.

Scintillation indication method for the flaw detection in thick-walled welded joints by bremsstrahlung of a betatron. Svar. proizv. no.7:14-15 Jl '65. (MIRA 18:8)

I. Tomskiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni Kirova.

POKROVSKIY, A.V.

Age and morphology of the Bakhshi massif. Zap. Uz. otd. Vses.
min. ob-va no.16:105-108 '64. (MTRA 18:6)

BEREZOV, Yu.Ye., prof.; POKROVSKIY, A.V.; POTEMKINA, Ye.V.; RABOTNIKOV, V.S.

Diagnosis of occlusive lesions of the branches of the aortic arch,
Sov. med. 28 no.3:15-21 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Otdeleniye khirurgii sosudov (zav. - prof. Yu.Ye.Berezov) Instituta
serdechno-sosudistoy khirurgii AMN SSSR (direktor - zasluzhennyy
deyatel' nauki RSFSR - prof. S.. Kolesnikov), Moskva.

BEREZOV, Yu.Ye. (Moskva, D-284, Begovaya ul., d.11, kv.181); POKROVSKIY, A.V.;
MEL'NIK, I.Z.

Aortic coarctation of atypical localization. Grud. khir. 6 no.5:51-
57 S-0 '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Otdeleniye khirurgii sosudov (zav. - prof. Yu.Ye.Berezov)
Instituta serdechno-sosudistoy khirurgii (dir. - prof. S.A.
Kolesnikov; nauchnyy rukovoditel' - akademik A.N.Bakulev) AMN
SSSR, Moskva.

L 62779-65 ENT(d)/EMP(c)/ENT(r)/T/END(k)/EMP(l) Pi-4
ACCESSION NR: AP5017484

UR/0135/65/000/007/0014/0015
621.791.053.004.5:621.384.61

AUTHOR: Vorob'yev, V. A.; Gorbunov, V. I.; Fokrovskiy, A. V.

TITLE: Scintillation method of flaw indication in the betatron defectoscopy of thick-walled weld joints

SOURCE: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 7, 1965, 14-15

TOPIC TAGS: scintillation counter, flaw scanning, weld joint, betatron defectoscopy, thick weld, collimator, bremsstrahlung flux/ FEU.16 photomultiplier, EPP 09 automatic recording potentiometer

ABSTRACT: In automatic welding at the rate of as much as 100 m/hr as well as in the welding of extra-thick (as much as 500 mm) joints the customary methods of flaw detection, chiefly weld radiography, become too time-consuming and expensive. In such cases the use of betatron defectoscopy based on scintillation counters is worthwhile and more reliable. In this connection the authors describe a flaw finder with scintillation counters for the high-speed scanning of weld joints up to 400 mm thick, with a betatron (maximum radiation energy 25 Mev) as the radiation source, developed at the Tomsk Polytechnic Institute. The flux of bremsstrahlung from betatron 1 (Fig. 1) passes through scanned object 2 and through the collimator of radiation detector 3, whence it strikes scintillation counter 4, con-

Cord 1/4

L 62779-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5017484

sisting of a NaI(Tl) crystal, and FEU-16 type photomultiplier 5, contained in the extensible unit of the flaw finder. The main unit contains circuit 6 for recording and processing the data received from the extensible unit, and a recorder -- an EPP-09 automatic recording potentiometer. The detectability of weld-joint flaws is a function of the attenuation factor of radiation at the site of the flaw in the material of the irradiated object. The extensible unit may contain as many as seven counter channels, thus increasing by a factor of seven the scanning rate (which may then reach 5-6 m²/hr) without any change in sensitivity, the latter being at least the same as the sensitivity of the radiographic method of betatron defectoscopy (0.5-1%). The scintillation method makes it possible to reliably detect weld joint flaws beginning with a volume of 60-80 mm³. The device requires using a set of collimators with slits of different shape and size, since the sensitivity of the scintillation method depends on the ratio between the area of projection of the defect onto the detector and the area of the collimator window and therefore the detectability of different types of flaws (cracks, etc.) will differ. With this method, welds 300-400 mm thick can be scanned for flaws as quickly and efficiently as thinner welds are scanned by the radiographic method. The type and shape of the flaw are then determined by recording the detected flaws on X-ray film, the type of the film and of reinforcing screens (lead, tantalum) being se-

Card 2/4

L 62779-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5017484

lected according to the size of the detected flaw (in % of total thickness of the irradiated joint). Thus, the combination of the scanning of flaws by the scintillation method with their recording on x-ray film makes it possible for welds 300-400 mm thick to be rapidly and efficiently scanned for flaws. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Tomskiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. S. M. Kirova (Tomsk Polytechnic Institute)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: MM, OP

NR REF Sov: 006

OTHER: 000

Card 3/4

L 62779-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5017484

ENCLOSURE: 01

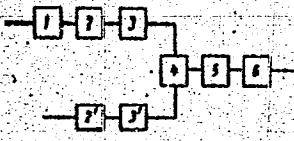


Fig. 1. Block diagram of betatron flaw
finder with scintillation-type radiation
detectors

✓31
Card 4/4

L 7005-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/T RPL WW/JW/WE
ACC NR: AP5026806

SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/017/0089/0089

INVENTOR: Pokrovskiy, R. A.; Sabitov, Kh. K.

ORG: none

TITLE: A device for continuously measuring the flash point of flammable liquids.
Class 42, No. 174431

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 17, 1965, 89

TOPIC TAGS: flammability, liquid fuel, fuel flash point, electric measuring instrument

ABSTRACT: This Inventor's Certificate introduces: 1. A device for continuously measuring the flash point of flammable liquids. The instrument contains a continuous-flow crucible with a heated conducting channel, combustion chamber, temperature gauge, ignition device and bellows-type pressure relay. To simplify the unit and improve its reliability and operational convenience, the ignition device is connected directly to a low-voltage power supply, and the heater is connected to the same power supply through the pressure relay which is controlled by a bellows-type valve.

Card 1/3

UDC: 536.532 : 662.753

0901 1969

L 7005-66
ACC NR: AP5026806

2. A modification of this device in which an improvement is made in the conditions for forming the vapor-air mixture by using a helical conducting channel in the crucible and keeping the vapor and air in contact throughout the length of this channel.

SUB CODE: FP,IE,TD,EE/ SUBM DATE: 07May64/ ORIG REF: 000/ OTH REF: 000

Card 2/3

L 7005-66
ACC NR: AP5026806

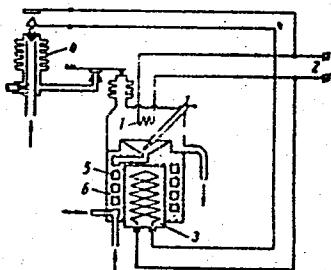


Fig. 1. 1 - ignition device; 2 - low-voltage power supply; 3 - heater; 4 - bellows-type pressure relay; 5 - helical channel; 6 - crucible.

Card 373 NW

POKROVSKIY, P. A.

5446. Pokrovskiy, P. A. Kompleksnyy primer sostavleniya osnovnykh razdelov tekhpromfinplana predpriyatiya sotsialisticheskoy promyshlennosti. (6-ye issd). Kazan', 1951. 56 s. 28 sm. (Kazan. fin.-ekon. in-t im. V. V. Kuybysheva). Bespl.—Na pravakh rukopisi— (54-56208) 658.51

SO: Knizhnaya Letopid', Vol. 1, 1955

2028. Pokrovskiy, B.A.

Kompleksnyy Primer Sostaueniya Osnovykh Razkelou Tekhromfinplana Predpriyatiya
Sotsialsticheskoy Promyshlennosti. (DLYa Ucheb. Zanyatiy). 7-ye IZD.,
Pererabot. I Ispr. Kazan', 1953. 56s. 29sm. (Kazan. Fin.-Ekon. In-Tim.
V. V. Kuybysleva). Bespl. -- Na Pravakl Rukopisi.-
(54-56209)

658.51

POKROVSKIY, B.A.

Work practice in the production of packaged galenic substances at
the Chubashev section of the Main Administration of Pharmacies.

Apt.delo 4 no.39-41 My-Je '55. (MLRA 8:8)

(DRUG INDUSTRY,
in Russia)

S/081/62/000/012/049/063
B156/B144

AUTHORS: Pokrovskiy, B. A., Sabitov, Kh. K.

TITLE: A petroleum product flash point analyzer

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 12, 1962, 508 - 509,
abstract 12M214 (Novosti neft. i gaz. tekhn. Neftepererabotka
i neftekhimiya, no. 9, 1961, 25 - 28)

TEXT: The АВН-60 (AVN-60) automatic analyzer has been developed for finding the flash point of petroleum products whilst they are in flow being intended for the continuous determination and recording of the flash point for the purpose of regulating the technological process by means of АУС(AUS) devices. The basic working principle of the analyzer is that the temperature of the petroleum product continually passing through a crucible is automatically maintained constant at its flash point. Industrial tests on experimental models of the analyzer have shown that such instruments work consistently and provide readings which agree satisfactorily with the flash point determined in a ПЗН(PVN) (Pensky-Martens) device. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

POKROVSKIY, B.

Package method of manufacturing elements. Na stroi.Ros. 3
no.4:24 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Glavnnyy inzh. tresta Krasnoyarskpromstroy.
(Krasnoyarsk Territory--Trusses)

POKROVSKIY, B.A. (Moskva)

Some prospects for the complex mechanization of hospital work.
Sov. zdrav. 20 no.8:35-38 '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(HOSPITALS--ADMINISTRATION)

POKROVSKIY, B.A.

Delivery of provisions and meals in a hospital. Zdrav. Ros.
Feder. 6 no.2:28-33 F '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta
meditsinskikh instrumentov i oborudovaniya (dir. I.P. Smirnov).
(HOSPITALS--FOOD SERVICE)

POKROVSKIY, B.G.

Effect of negative feedback on the level of nonlinear distortion
in a four-terminal network. Nauch. zap. LPI no.1:212-218 '61.
(MIRA 16:6)

(Electric networks) (Electric measurements)

POKROVSKIY, B.G.; SVENSON, A.N.

Methods for quantitative determination of the natural sound quality of
speech. Elektrosviaz' 17 no.12:68-69 D '63. (MIRA 17:2)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/1943

7(7)

Pokrovskiy, B. G.

Nekotoryye voprosy postroyeniya mnogokanal'nykh bystrodeystvuyushchikh teleizmeritel'nykh sistem povyshennoy tochnosti (Some Problems in Designing Multichannel High-speed High-accuracy Telemetering Systems) L'vov, 1958. 57 p. 700 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: L'vov. Politekhnicheskiy institut.

Ed.: Professor K. B. Karandeyev, Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of Sciences, Doctor of Technical Sciences.

PURPOSE: The book is intended for engineers interested in telemetering techniques and problems of designing new telemetering equipment.

COVERAGE: The author presents the classification of errors of multi-channel telemetering systems according to their place of origin. He also analyzes errors due to fluctuation disturbances and instability of communication-channel parameters during various types

Card 1/4

SOV/1943

Some Problems in Designing (Cont.)

of modulation. He describes a method for decreasing the errors due to instability of parameters during amplitude modulation. He also presents the results of the experimental study of a laboratory model of a telemetering system. The author thanks Professor K. B. Karandeyev, Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of Sciences, A. N. Svenson, Candidate of Technical Sciences, Senior Scientific Worker of IMA AS UkrSSR for reviewing the text, and N. M. Kogan for preparing the manuscript for publication. There are 35 references: 23 Soviet (including 2 translations), 10 English, and 2 German.

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Card 2/4

Some Problems in Designing (Cont.)

GOV/1943

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3. Schematic diagram of a telemetering system with amplitude modulation and feedback enclosing the whole system; results of the experimental study of the prototype	48
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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress (TK 399 .P6)

Card 4/4

JJP/dfh
8-5-59

KOMISSAROVA, I.N.; POKROVSKIY, P.I.

Reaction of Sc_2O_3 with alkaline earth metal oxides.

Zhur.neorg.khim. 10 no.12:2826-2827 L '65.

I. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova,
ksfedra neorganicheskoy khimii. (MIR 1981)

KOMISSAROVA, L.N.; POKROVSKIY, B.I.; GRANOVSKIY, Yu.V.; SHAPLYGIN, I.S.

Solid solutions based on scandium oxide in the system
 $\text{Sc}_2\text{O}_3 \sim \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \sim \text{MnO}_x$ studied by the statistical method of
experiment planning. Zhur.neorg.khim. 11 no.1:151-155
Ja '66.

(MIRA 1981)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V.Lomonosova,
kafedra neorganicheskoy khimii. Submitted March 27, 1965.

KOMISSAROVA, L.N.; POKROVSKIY, B.I.

Magnesium-thermal reduction of scandium fluoride. Zhur. neorg.
khim. 9 no.10:2277-2279 O '64. (MIR 17:12)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V. Lomonosova,
Kafedra neorganicheskoy khimii.

L 41360-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/JG
 ACC NR: AP6021607

SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/66/168/005/1076/1079

AUTHOR: Komissarova, L. N.; Pokrovskiy, B. I.; Nekhayeva, V. V.

ORG: Moscow State University im. M. V. Lomonosov (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

Reaction of scandium oxide with titanium dioxide

Vysokotemperaturnaya khimiya, V. 6, no. 5, 1966, 1076-1079

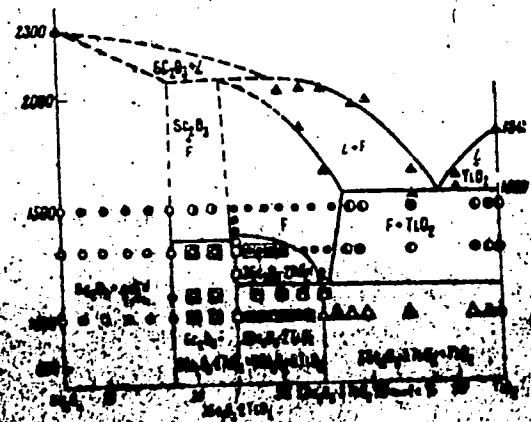
The reaction of scandium oxide with titanium dioxide, titanium compound, Article 6496A
 The reaction of scandium oxide with titanium dioxide, formed from Sc_2O_3 - TiO_2 mixtures obtained by coprecipitation, was studied by X-ray phase and thermal analyses over a wide temperature range. Phase transformations studied were made by using isothermal annealing in the 800-1500°C range, followed by quenching. The phase diagram of the system (up to 50 mole % Sc_2O_3) was plotted (see Fig. 1). Because TiO_2 loses oxygen at high temperatures, the system is not truly binary, but since the decomposition of TiO_2 takes place very close to the melting point, the system may be considered binary. Unstable compounds of the composition $2Sc_2O_3 \cdot 3TiO_2$ and $3Sc_2O_3 \cdot 2TiO_2$ with a distorted fluorite structure are formed in this system; above 1150 and 1350°, respectively, these compounds undergo an order-disorder type transformation. Therein lies the main difference between the system studied and similar phase diagrams consisting of rare earth oxides and characterized by the formation of the compounds $Me_2O_3 \cdot 2TiO_2$ and $Me_2O_3 \cdot TiO_2$, having the structure of pyro-

UDC: 546.82+545.6.03

ACC. NO. A6021607

chloro and monoclinically distorted fluorite respectively. The paper was presented by Abderidelian Spitsyn, V. I., 9 Oct 65. Orig. art. has 3 figures and 2 tables.

Fig. 1. Phase diagram of the Sc_2O_3 -
 TiO_2 system



SUB CODE: 07 // SUBM DATE: 29 Sep 65 / ORIG REF: 001 / OTH REF: 005

Card 2/2 11

Pokrovskiy, B. I.

✓ 2771. Pokrovskiy, B. I., Soil stability on a slope (in Russian),
Gidrotekhnika Sroil', 24, 4, 35-38, 1955.

Much
Seeping water emerging on a downstream slope of an earth dam may cause erosion. According to the author, the existing formulas analyzing this condition are incorrect in two respects: They refer to conditions present at the top flow line, where they are not the most serious, and they do not allow for the eroding action of water after it has come to the surface, an effect which cannot be adequately reproduced in the model study. In all this reasoning, the soil is assumed to be cohesionless.

According to the improved formula, derived by author, the safe slope would have to be very flat and therefore uneconomical. The remedy is to cover it with coarse pervious material, or to strengthen it by longitudinal reinforced-concrete ribs.

In the opinion of the reviewer, some of the basic ideas of the derivation are not sound and, in addition, statics is violated. The second correcting measure for strengthening the slopes seems impractical.

A. Hennikoff, Canada

POKROVSKY, B. I.

V. 1829. Pokrovskii, B. I., Calculation of seepage through discharge face, Inzener. Sbornik, Akad. Nauk SSSR 18, 41-48, 1954.

Based on the solutions of S. V. Fal'kovich for the discharge at the foot of an arbitrary inclined slope and of T. J. Polubarnova-Kochina for the seepage through a vertical face, author develops the approximate integral flow curve along a vertical discharge face, assuming that the flow is determined by the distance from the breakout point and the inclination of flow in the corresponding point. This curve enables then to construct the flow-line inclinations at the downstream slope as a function of the slope inclination and of the position along the slope. Using the obtained curve and assuming that the flow lines are straight in the discharge area, author gives a method for the flow net construction in the neighborhood of a vertical discharge face and the application of the same method in case of an arbitrary inclined slope.

All deductions are based on the assumptions that the water flows from infinity and that there is no water at the toe of the slope. The method can, however, be enlarged for final seepage ways.

L. Suklje, Yugoslavia

Pokrovskiy, B. I.

AID P - 2589

Subject : USSR/Hydraulic Engineering

Card 1/1 Pub. 35 - 12/20

Author : Pokrovskiy, B. I., Eng.

Title : On determining stability of earth slopes

Periodical : Gidr stroi, 4, 35-38, Ap 1955

Abstract : A mathematical analysis of partial instability of soil slopes and of their erosion at the construction of dam pits, hydraulic-fill dams, railroad causeways, etc. is presented. Some recommendations are made. Two diagrams. Three Russian references, 1940-1949.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

Name: POKROVSKIY, B. I.

Dissertation: Filtration through an ooze interval and its effect on the stability of loose soil on a slope

Degree: Cand Tech Sci

Defended at
Affiliation: Min Higher Education USSR, Moscow Order of Labor Red Banner
Construction Engineering Inst imeni B. B. Kuybyshev

Publication
Defense Date, Place: 1956, Moscow

Source: Knizhnaya Letopis', No 45, 1956

L 11399-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPR/EWP(t)/EWP(b) Pr-4/Ps-4 JD/JW/JG

ACCESSION NR: AP4046447

S/0078/64/009/010/2277/2279

AUTHOR: Komissarova, L. N.; Pokrovskiy, B. I.

B

TITLE: Thermal reduction of scandium fluoride by magnesium

SOURCE: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 9, no. 10, 1964,
2277-2279

TOPIC TAGS: scandium, scandium fluoride, scandium fluoride reduction,
magnesium-scandium system, magnesium scandium alloy

ABSTRACT: The reduction of scandium fluoride (ScF_3) with metallic magnesium and changes occurring in the Mg-Sc system have been studied in an attempt to determine the feasibility of alloying magnesium with scandium by the addition of scandium fluoride. It was found that the solubility of scandium in magnesium at the solidus temperatures amounts to 29%. The solubility of scandium in liquid magnesium is lower, i.e., 20-21%. The magnesium-scandium system is of a peritectic type (see Fig. 1 of the Enclosure). The reduction of scandium fluoride by magnesium was found to begin at 650°C, i.e., immediately after

Card 1/3

L 11399-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4046447

the magnesium begins to melt. At the stoichiometric ratio of the components, the reaction $2\text{ScF}_3 + 3\text{Mg} \rightarrow 3\text{MgF}_2 + 2\text{Sc}$ at temperatures up to 1000°C proceeds entirely in the direction of the formation of scandium. In the alloys obtained the scandium content varied from 2.1 to 23.8%. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova. Kafedra neorganicheskoy khimii (Moscow State University, Chair of Inorganic Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: 01Jul63

ATD PRESS: 3118

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF Sov: 002

OTHER: 002

Card 2/3

L 11399-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4046447

ENCLOSURE: 01

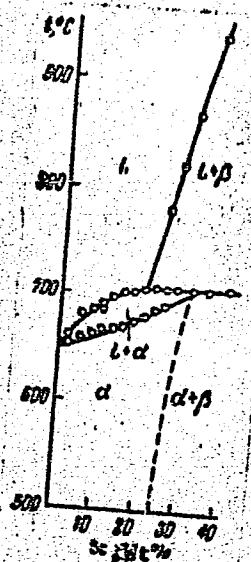


Fig. 1. Phase diagram of the Mg-Sc system

Card 3/3

KUPERMAN, P.I.; GRYAZNOV, N.S.; MOCHALOV, V.V.; FROLOV, V.V.; MUSTAFIN, F.A.; PUSHKASH, I.I.; SLAVGORODSKIY, M.V.; LAZAREV, B.L.; BORISOV, V.I.; Prinimali uchastiye: CHERKASOV, N.Kh.; ZABRODSKIY, M.P.; RYTCHENKO, A.I.; RUTKOVSKAYA, Ye.N.; SAITBURGANOVA, N.I.; SHTAGER, A.A.; SHISHLOVA, T.I.; BUDOL', Z.P.; MEN'SHIKOVA, R.I.; GORELOV, L.A.; AGARKOVA, M.M.; KOUROV, V.Ya.; KOGAN, L.A.; BEZDVERNYY, G.N.; POKROVSKIY, B.I.

Effect of the lengthening of the coking time on the coke quality and testing of coke in the blast furnace process. Koks i khim. no.9: 23-28 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Vostochnyy uglekhimicheskiy institut (for Kuperman, Gryaznov, Mochalov, Kogan, Bezvernyy, Pokrovskiy).
2. Ural'skiy institut chernykh metallov (for Frolov).
3. Nizhne-Tagil'skiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat (for Mustafin, Pushkash, Slavgorodskiy, Lazarev, Cherkasov, Zabrodskiy, Rytchenko, Rutkovskaya, Saitburganova, Shtager, Shishlova, Budol', Men'shikova).
4. Koksokhimstantsiya (for Borisov, Gorelov, Agarkova, Kourov).
(Coke—Testing)

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 7,
p 186 (USSR) 15-57-7-10012D

AUTHOR: Pokrovskiy, B. I.

TITLE: Seepage Through the Surface and Its Influence on the
Stability of Unconsolidated Sloping Soil (Fil'tratsiya
cherez promezhutok vysachivaniya i vliyanie yeye
na ustoychivost' nesvyaznogo grunta na otkose)

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry on the author's dissertation for
the degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences,
presented to the Moscow Engineering and Structural
Institute (Mosk. inzh.-stroit. in-t), Moscow, 1956

ASSOCIATION: Mosk. inzh.-stroit. in-t (Moscow Structural Engineering
Institute)

Card 1/1

KOMISSAROVA, L.N.; POKROVSKIY, B.I.

Thermal stability of ScF₃ and its reaction with MgF₂. Dokl.AN
SSSR 149 no.3:599-601 Mr '63.
(MIRA 16:4)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova.
Predstavлено академиком V.I.Spitsynym.
(Scandium fluoride) (Magnesium fluoride)

S/020/63/149/003/019/028
B192/B102

AUTHORS: Komissarova, L. N., Pokrovskiy, B. I.

TITLE: On the thermal stability of ScF_3 and its interaction with MgF_2

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 149, no. 3, 1963, 599-601

TEXT: The melting temperature and the thermal stability of ScF_3 as well as its interaction with MgF_2 in the molten state are investigated. The thermal stability of ScF_3 was measured by continuously weighing the samples in a temperature range from 20-1000°C. A small loss of weight was already observed when they were heated up to 400°C in air. Above 650°C there is a strong change in weight, ceasing at 950°C where it amounts to 32,3%. The Debye diagrams of samples having different losses of weight show only the lines of the scandium oxides and of the fluoride, with no oxyfluorides. The rate at which ScF_3 becomes transformed into Sc_2O_3 depends considerably on the temperature. At 900°C the complete transformation requires 2.5 hours, at 800°C 5.3 hours, at 700°C as long as 11 hours. The ScF_3 melts

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B192/B102

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at $1530 \pm 20^\circ\text{C}$ and undergoes a polymorphic transformation at $1350 \pm 20^\circ\text{C}$. In the system $\text{ScF}_3 - \text{MgF}_2$ there is a narrow range of solid solutions between 0 and 5 mol% ScF_3 , whose existence is confirmed by the decrease of the polymorphic transformation temperature from 960°C for pure MgF_2 to 840°C for alloys containing more than 5 mol% ScF_3 . Besides this, a decrease of the lattice constant of the solid phase was found if the concentration of ScF_3 was increased. The ScF_3 and the solid solution with MgF_2 formed a eutectic. The eutectic point corresponds to 34 mol% ScF_3 , the melting temperature of the eutectic mixture is 1095°C . There are 4 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova
(Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

PRESENTED: November 22, 1962, by V. I. Spitsyn, Academician
Card 2/3

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001341630008-5

On the thermal stability of ScF_3

S/020/63/149/003/019/028
B192/B102

SUBMITTED: November 14, 1962

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001341630008-5"

POKROVSKY B. I.

Report on the Developments of the One (One.)
National, P. L. Economic History of the Comprehensive Financing
of the One (One.)
National, P. L. Experience gained in Using the Multi-purpose and Com-
prehensive Financing Method in the One Fields of the National
Economy, P. L. Experience gained in Using the Multi-purpose and Com-
prehensive Financing Method in the One Fields of the National
Economy, P. L. Methods of Analyzing the Costs of the Survey and
National, P. L. Cost Analysis of the Survey
National, P. L. Cost Analysis of the Survey

W

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001341630008-5"

BOL'SHAKOV, K.A.; POKROVSKIY, B.I.; FLYUSHCHEV, V.Ye.

Binary systems constituted by alkali nitrates. Zhur.neorg.khim.
6 no.9:2120-2125 S '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Alkali metal nitrates) (Systems (Chemistry))

BOL'SHAKOV, K.A.; POKROVSKIY, B.I.; PLYUSHCHEV, V.Ye.

Fusibility of the system consisting of sodium, cesium and strontium nitrates. Zhur.neorg.khim. 6 no.10:2347-2352 O '61.

1. Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii imeni M.V. Lomonosova. (MIRA 14:9)
(Sodium nitrate) (Cesium nitrate) (Strontium nitrate)

(A) I 11877-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b)

IJP(c) JD/JG

ACC NR: AP6000764

UR/0078/65/010/012/2826/2827

27
B

AUTHOR: Komissarova, L. N.; Pokrovskiy, B. I.

ORG: Moscow State University im. M. V. Lomonosov, Department of Inorganic Chemistry (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, Kafedra neorganicheskoy khimii)

TITLE: Reaction of scandium oxide with oxides of the alkaline earth metals.

SOURCE: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 10, no. 12, 1965, 3826-2827

TOPIC TAGS: chemical reaction, scandium compound, alkaline earth oxide, barium compound

ABSTRACT: The article describes the synthesis of several compounds of different compositions belonging to the barium oxide-scandium oxide system. Starting materials were chemically pure barium carbonate and scandium oxide with an impurities content of less than 0.1%. A mixture of barium carbonate and scandium oxide (0.5 grams) containing 3% excess barium carbonate over the calculated amount was ground with ethyl alcohol, pressed into tablets under a pressure of 3000 kg/cm² and subsequently annealed for 10 hours at 1300°C and then for 2 hours more at 1500°C. Phase analysis of the sintered samples was done by x-ray

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UDC: 546.633'41-31+546.633'42-31+546.633'431-31

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ACC NR: AP6000764

methods. The stability in air of the synthesized products was simultaneously tested. The composition of the synthesized samples and the results of the investigation are shown in a table and a figure. Two stable compounds were observed with the compositions $BaO \cdot Sc_2O_3$ and $3BaO \cdot 2Sc_2O_3$. It is possible to postulate the existence of still another compound with a high BaO content which is slightly hydrolyzed in air, since none of the lines of the new phase can reliably be related either to BaO or to possible products of its hydrolysis. The compounds of BaO and Sc_2O_3 which were obtained, as well as $CaSc_2O_4$ and $SrSc_2O_4$ synthesized by an analogous method, were melted in a graphite furnace in a helium atmosphere. The values of the melting temperatures are given in a table. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 01Apr65/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 001

Card

2/2 HW

POKROVSKIY, B.L., kapitan

Experimental study of sensory motor reactions in medical expert
examination of flying personnel. Voen.-med.zhur. no.10:42-46 0
'59.

(MOTOR SKILLS)
(AVIATORS, psychol.)

(MIRA 13:3)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001341630008-5

POKROVSKIY, B. L.

"Psychological Selection of Students for Flight Schools" - p. 54
Voyenno Meditsinskiy Zhurnal, No. 10, 1962

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001341630008-5"

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27-6351

S/177/61/000/001/005/010
D211/D306

AUTHORS: Zav'yalov, Ye.S., Colonel of Medical Services, Candidate of Medical Sciences, Mayzel', N.I., Candidate of Pedagogical Sciences, and Pokrovskiy, B.L., Captain

TITLE: Experience of psychological investigation of candidates selected for flying schools

PERIODICAL: Voyenno-meditsinskiy zhurnal, no. 1, 1961, 34 - 37

TEXT: These investigations were carried out on the basis of the theory of human abilities worked out by Soviet scientists. This theory assumes that such abilities are the sum total of the relatively stable special features of the human character which make an individual suitable for a given profession. They cannot be regarded as acquired knowledge or habits; nor are they permanent, immutable qualities; depending on the inborn peculiarities of the individual neurophysiological system, they may change and develop according to the individual's way of life. Therefore, the authors do not attempt

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to establish the level of knowledge or habits of candidates, but rather their psychological qualities which are important for flying, namely: emotional balance, firmness, degree of attentiveness, ability to acquire and to change movement habits and willpower. These qualities do not guarantee by themselves good results, they rather point to the potential in this direction. Investigations included experimental tests, personality analysis by means of interviews and the study of opinions received from those institutions where candidates worked previously. Groups of 20 to 25 men were tested collectively on attentiveness, motion-visual co-ordination and the ability to change habits. These tests took 90 mins. for the whole group. Individual testing was carried out the next day, when the candidates' moto-sensoric reactions were checked on the NIIIAM apparatus. Their emotional reactions were studied and each was interviewed. The individual study of 20-25 men by 5 psychologists lasted 5 hours. After analyzing all available data, a suitability

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assessment for training was drawn up for each candidate, the results not being disclosed to the candidates. 89 pupils, during their training in flying schools were submitted to further observations. 51 of them had a favorable training forecast, 20 had unfavorable ones and no decision was made on 18. According to their training results, pupils were divided into 3 groups: 1) those with excellent and good results; 2) those who had average results, i.e. they succeeded in completing the course despite difficulties during training; 3) those with unsatisfactory results; to this group belonged pupils who were unable to finish the course and those, who although completing it, were found unsuitable for further training on more complicated aircrafts. In the authors opinion, the last two groups ought to be viewed together as unsatisfactory, because pupils of the average group had shown such psychological characteristics as would not allow them to become fully reliable pilots. The comparison of the initial forecasts with actual results shows that favorable forecasts were found to be ultimately correct in about 70 % of

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the cases, the unfavorable ones in 75 % of the cases. The authors point out that it is impossible to determine all the characteristic qualifications of candidates during the very short time of entrance segregation, especially the interest of candidates in a flying career and the strength of their willpower. Therefore, it is indispensable to observe pupils during their training in schools, especially those who obtain unsatisfactory results, in order to determine the psychological factors which hinder their progress. The results of these observations could serve as a basis for rejecting some candidates before their entrance to flying school and also would point to the most suitable future training of unsatisfactory pilots. There is 1 table.

SUBMITTED: July, 1960

Card 4/4

POIKROVSKIY, B. M.

"The Question of Doing Away with High-Speed Gates in Hydroelectric Power Plants." f.147

in book - New Developments in the Design of Electric Equipment for Hydroelectric Power Plants, 1957. 222 p. Moscow-Leningrad, Gosenergoizdat.
(Data on the Conference on Design and Operation, Moscow, 16-24 May 1956.)

8(6), 14(6)

SOV/112-59-2-2688

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotehnika, 1959, Nr 2, p 58 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Pokrovskiy, B. M.

TITLE: Abandoning the High-Speed Gates at Hydroelectric Generating Stations
(K voprosu otkaza ot bystrodeystvuyushchikh zatvorov na GES)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Novoye v proyektir. elektr. chasti gidroelektrost. M.-L.,
Gosenergoizdat, 1957, pp 147-148

ABSTRACT: Many years of operation of 19 hydroelectric generating stations of the
Uzbekenergo system and in other areas showed that there was not a single
emergency operation of the high-speed gates, nor was there a single failure
that could have been prevented by operation of such gates. Therefore, such
gates can be considered as useless not only for river-bed stations but also for
diversion-type stations with heads up to 50 m. Abandoning the high-speed
gates would yield a high economic effect.

A.A.K.

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